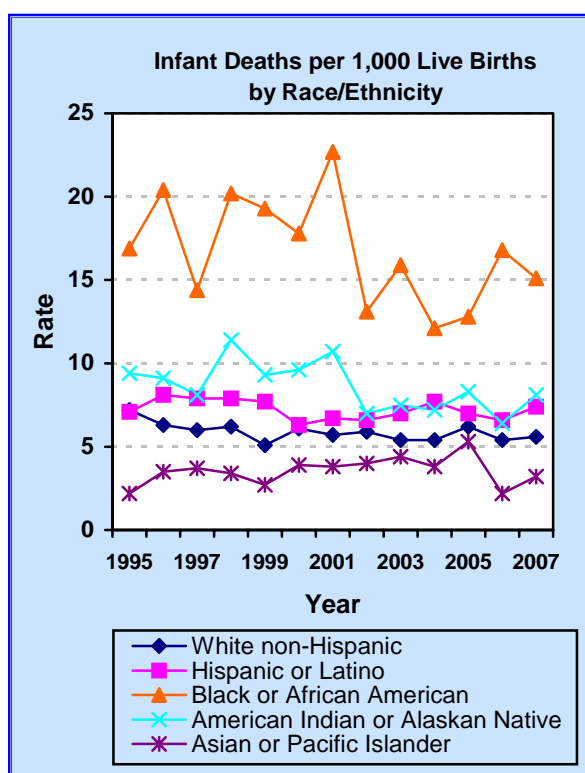
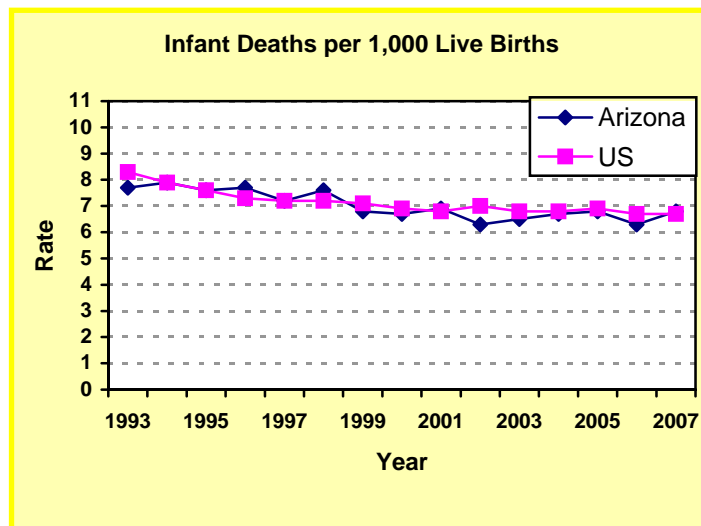


INFANT MORTALITY IN ARIZONA, 2008

FACT SHEET

THE REALITY

- In 2007, 701 infants under the age of one died in Arizona representing a rate of 6.8 deaths per 1,000 live births to Arizona residents.
- The 2007 infant mortality rate in Arizona was slightly higher than the infant mortality rate of 6.7 in the U.S.¹
- In 2007, neonatal mortality (within the first 27 days of life) comprised 68 percent of total infant deaths, and post-neonatal mortality (between the 28th day and prior to 1 year of age) made up 32 percent of total infant deaths.



DISPARITIES

- African Americans had the highest rate of infant mortality (15.1 per 1,000 live births) in 2007, while Asians or Pacific Islanders had the lowest rate of infant mortality (3.2 per 1,000 live births).
- The infant mortality rate of American Indians increased 26.6 percent from 6.4 in 2006 to 8.1 in 2007.
- Hispanics or Latinos comprised 48 percent of total infant deaths, while White non-Hispanics made-up only 34% of total infant deaths in 2007.
- Only Asians or Pacific Islanders are likely to meet the infant mortality goal of 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births as established in the national Healthy People 2010 Goals.²

INFANT MORTALITY FACT SHEET ARIZONA, 2008

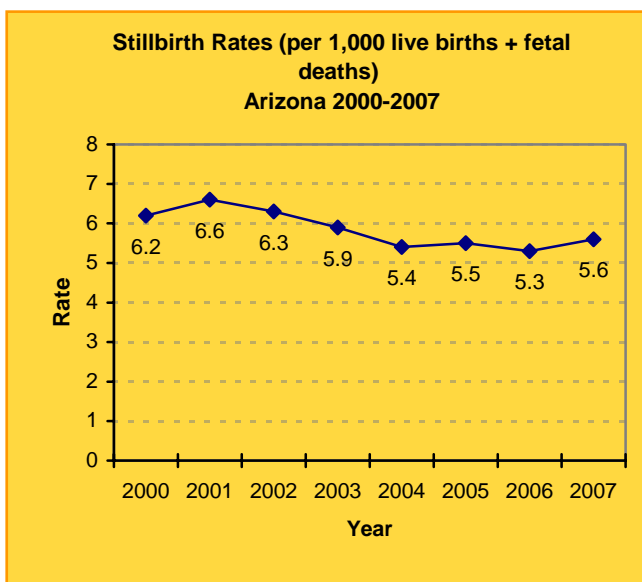
LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

- Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (22.6 percent)
- Short gestation and low birth weight (13.5 percent)
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (6.1 percent)
- Unintentional Injuries (4.3 percent)
- Maternal Complications (4.3 percent)



FETAL MORTALITY

- There were a total of 583 stillbirths reported to have occurred at 20 weeks or more gestation (or if gestational age was unknown, the deaths of fetuses of at least 350 grams) during the 1st of January 2007 through the 31st of December 2007.
- Although the stillbirth rate increased from an “historic low” of 5.3 in 2006 to 5.6 in 2007, the rates were not significantly different.



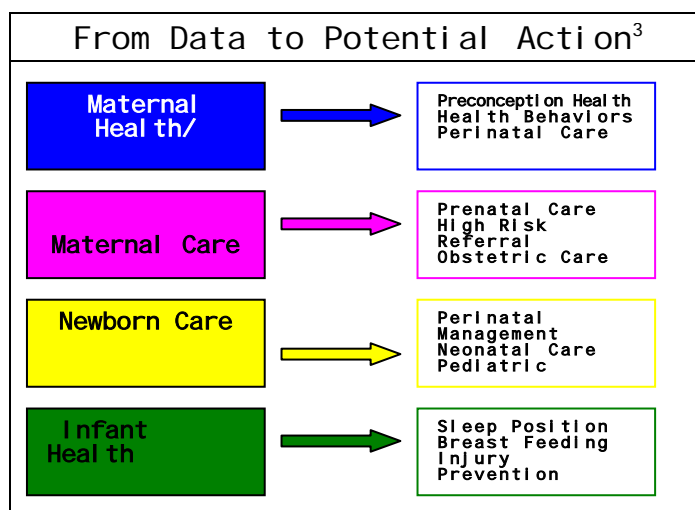
- The stillbirth rate in Arizona for 2007 remained above the Healthy People 2010 objective of 4.1 per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.² If Arizona had met the Healthy People 2010 standard from 2003 to 2007, approximately 700 stillbirths would have been averted.

FETAL MORTALITY

- From 2003-2007 the stillbirth rate ranged from a low of 4.3 for Asian and Pacific Islander women to a high of 9.9 per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths for African American women.
- From 2003-2007 the risk for stillbirth was greatest for women under 20 years of age and also for women 35 years and older.
- From 2003-2007 the cause of most stillbirths was unknown. Of the 33 percent of stillbirths with a known cause of death, the most common cause was cord problems (30 percent), followed by malformations (22 percent), placenta disorders (20 percent), hypoxia (5 percent) and cardiovascular disease (5 percent).

EXCESS FETO-INFANT MORTALITY

The Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR) analysis categorizes fetal and infant deaths into four periods of risk based on the age at death and birth weight. Each of the categories is associated with different causes of death, risk factors, and effective interventions. The reference group for determining excess deaths was white non-Hispanic women with 13 or more years of education who were at least 20 years of age at delivery.



- For all deliveries between January 1, 2003 and December 31, 2005, there were 8 feto-infant deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.
- Overall, 29% of feto-infant deaths in Arizona were considered excess, when compared to the reference group, with a rate of 2.3 excess deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.
- African Americans had the highest excess feto-infant mortality rate of all sub-groups (8.1 excess deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths), with highest rate of excess deaths occurring in the maternal health period.
- Women under the age of 20 and women age 36 and older had the highest rate of excess feto-infant mortality (4.4 excess deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths) compared to women age 20-35. For women under the age of 20, the period with the highest rate of excess deaths was the maternal health period, while for women age 36 and older, the maternal care period had the highest rate of excess deaths.

References:

1. MacDorman, M.F. & Mathews, T.J. (2008). Recent Trends in Infant Mortality in the United States. *NCHS Data Brief*, 9, 1-8.
2. Healthy People 2010. (http://www.healthypeople.gov/hpscripts/SearchObjectives_FT.asp).
3. CityMatCH. (http://www.citymatch.org/ppor_index.php)